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CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is collected from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 8, 1894.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL. One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which

There Are No Suspensions. On the Mexican Pension Roll survivors and 7,282 widows, and | cant. something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

These all receive either \$5 or \$12 a month. Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. lar commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

vision in the rebel army. The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of

the three corps of Lee's army. The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from a Commodore in the rebel navy. Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers,

who commanded the rebel Boston. troops at the battle of Chicka-

saw Bayou. Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension minee May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who Colonel, The number of his certificate is 17,214.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army. draws a pension under certificate 19,199.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the to get on the roll.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

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REDUCTION OF THE PENSION-ROLL.

There was a cold, brutal effrontery about the speech of Representative O'Neil, of Massachusetts, that was worse than the noisy malignance to which the veterans are accustomed from him and his ilk.

As Chairman of the sub-committee havthe matter in charge, he opened the discussion of the Pension appropriation bill, now going on in the House.

The whole tenor of his speech was declaration and congratulation that the pension-roll has reached its highest limit, and its decline has now begun, and must be carried on rapidly until it is extinguished.

This is to be done by the simple process of excluding everybody not on the rolls from it and dropping those already on until it is brought within a certain arbitrary figure, which must be reduced every year thereafter. This is to be without the slightest reference to the rights of those already on or who should be on. Every pretext is to be employed to get those already on off, and those not now on the roll are to be kept off by increasing the difficulty of making satisfactory proof of their claims.

As "the devil can quote scripture when he likes," so Mr. O'Neil quoted with great glee utterances by Senator Ingalls and others as to the difficulty experienced in previous years by claimants in proving up their rights. However, he had the fairness to admit that the act of June 27, 1890, had been passed to relieve them of this difficulty. He wanted this, though, construed in a way that would deprive the soldiers of substantially all the benefits expected from it, by confining its provisions within the narrowest regulations concerning ability to earn a support by hard manual labor, and resolving there are the names of 15,215 all the doubts strongly against the appli-

Mr. O'Neil said:

The notion has gotten abroad, from the prodigality of the Pension Office, that one had but apply for a pension to receive it, and to-day the rolls are covered with the names of thousands of men suffering from no disability whatever.

Yet, while uttering this stale slander, the speaker knew that after one year's prodigious effort, into which the whole army of Federal officials have been drawn and the expenditure of at least \$400,000 which Congress had appropriated for specia linvestigations, had failed to develop the least foundation for this statement. Also, in one breath he admitted that there were hundreds of thousands of deserving veterans unable to get on the pension-roll from the great difficulty of furnishing proof which the Pension Bureau will accept as adequate, and that the Bureau is constantly making this more difficult. and then he turns around and says that anybody has been able to get a pension. Public speakers, like ordinary liars, should try to make all their statements agree.

But the thing in his speech that transcends ("Stonewall") Jackson, who far mere misstatements of facts and perverwas next to Lee the most popu- sions of figures is the cool assumption that, regardless of right and justice, disdainful of the pledged faith of the Nation, hundreds of thousands of veterans are to be kept out of their rights in order to reduce The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon expenditures, and that the pension policy J. Pillow, who commanded a di- of Congress is to be a Procrustean bed on which those who are too short are to be stretched out, and those who are too long are to be cut off, in order to suit the ideas of a class of whom O'Neil is the representative, who have been coming upon the stage since the Navy for "going over to the the war, and who are impatient to shove out enemy," and afterward became of sight and get rid of men who did their duty, wrecked their bodies, and saved the country at a time when O'Neil and his comwho was Forrest's chief lieupanions were playing marbles and studying Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, their spelling books in the quiet suburbs of

THE BENNETT CASE.

Congressman O'Neil thought he rose to the dazzling hights of eloquence when he

The Bennett case has been heralded all over the land as an outrage on the old soldier, and the revoeation of Order 164 has been denounced as an outrage on the old soldier and the whole Administration denounced, and the gallant Union veteran at the head of the Pension Bureau denounced as a served in the rebel army as a traitor, while the Secretary of the Interior, who was but nine and a half years old when the war closed, has been upbraided for being a rebel

Now, what have the facts that Commissioner Lochren was a gallant soldier and Secretary Smith but 91 years old when the war closed to do with the fact that Bennett was really a broken-down old man, trembling with the weight of his 70 years and a severe disability received in line of duty? Because Commissioner Lochren did his duty gallantly roll at once, while last April and Secretary Smith was too young to fight there were pending the claims for the rebellion, does it therefore follow of 145,520 widows of Union sol- that it is right that other Union veterans diers who had not yet been able who have done their duty equally well shall be deprived of their dues?

The Bennett suspension was indefensible, as thousands of others of which it is the type. While acting as guard in North Carolina, Bennett was prostrated by a severe sunstroke, from which he has since suffered severely, and almost continually. The evidence is on file as to his receiving the injury, and also evidence from his physicians who have treated him for years that he is periodically prostrated by it, so as to be unable to do work for months. Besides, he is

Again we say, that the military service of the Commissioner and the youth of the Secretary are not material offsets to the actual facts of the Bennett case.

MR. MEREDITH, "of Virginny, sah," may be a Southern gentleman of undaunted mettle, who demonstrated his courage under the flag that went down," but he finds in Mr. Funk, of Illinois, a plain, every-day Northerner, who has seen quite as much blood shed as the Virginian, and, while not spoiling for a fight, does not go out of his

WHAT would not Crisp give if he could invent rules as good as Reed, and yet which would seem different?

BUCHANAN'S FINANCIERING.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I read with much pleasure your account of the amount of money in the Treasury at the time of Cleveland's leaving the office of President; also, at the same time, of Harrison's term of office. Will you please publish in your paper the amount of money in the Treasury when James Buchanan went into office; also, the amount he left in the Treasury for Mr. Lincoln to start with? How much money was borrowed, and how spent?-G. S. FULMER, Co. D, 85th Pa., Builders' Exchange, Pittsburg, Pa,

In spite of the enormous output of gold from California from 1849 on, the country and the Treasury rapidly grew poorer under the operation of a wretched free-trade policy, which compelled us to send \$100,000,000 abroad for every \$14,000,000 of revenue received by the Treasury.

The result was that the public debt, in a time of profound peace, was run up from \$29,060,386.90 July 1, 1857, to \$58,754,699.33 July 1, 1859.

This increase of debt was incurred mainly to meet the ordinary running expenses of the Government. Every session of Congress under Buchanan's Administration was asked to authorize the issue of more bonds to take up the Nation's I O U's and keep the Treasury running.

The Taylor-Fillmore Administration, upon coming into power in 1849, found the National debt \$63,061,858.69. This included the expenses of the Mexican war. To this was added \$7,750,000 paid Texas for the relinquishment of her claims to a large territory beyond her present borders. When that Administration went out of power in 1852, it had reduced the debt to \$59,803,117, a total reduction of \$11,008,741, and left \$21,942,892.56 cash in the Treasury.

The Administration of Pierce reduced the debt to \$28,699,831, but left no money in the Treasury. Buchanan began borrowing money immediately. The first session of Congress (Dec. 23, 1857) authorized him to borrow \$20,000,000 at 6 per cent. In May, 1858, he wanted more, and June 14, 1858, Congress anthorized him to borrow \$20,000,-000 at 5 per cent. June 22, 1860, he was authorized to borrow \$21,000,000 more at 6 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury was able to place only \$10,000,000 of this, and the Government was in sore straits for

Dec. 17, 1860, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$10,000, 000 of bonds at 6 per cent., and sell them at what he could get for them. He actually sold them as follows:

\$70,200 at 6 per cen 5,000 at 7 24.500 at 8 33,000 at 81/ 10,000 at 834 65,000 at 9 10,000 at 914 160,000 at 91/2 77,000 at 934 1,207,500 at 10 266,000 at 101/4 623,000 at 10% 1,367,000 at 1034 1.432,700 at 14 4,840,000 at 12

Jan. 1, 1861, there was but \$2,233,220 cash in the Treasury, while \$25,000,000 was urgently needed in addition to the revenues, in order to pay off the debts of the retiring

Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury told the Committee on Ways and Means that the credit of the Government had fallen so low that it would be best to urge the several States to indorse the loans which it was necessary for it to make.

VIRGINIA'S SHARE.

Congressman Meredith, of Virginia, said to Congressman Grout, of Vermont, that "Virginia paid five times as much for pensions as Vermont, but did not receive a cent of benefit from them." Mr. Meredith is a gentleman who never suffers facts to embarrass him when he wants to make a point. It is true that Virginia pays a considerable sum to the Internal Revenue, but this is not nearly so immense as Mr. Meredith would imply. A comparison of the receipts for last year with those from some other States will show this:

l	California	\$2.194.0
١	Illinois	
i	Indiana	
i	Kentucky	26.618,8
١	Maryland	3,627.3
١	Massachusetts	2,563,9
ŧ	Michigan	2,316.4
į	Minnesota	2,610,2
i	Missouri	8,975,1
ł	Nebraska	8,817,4
l	New Jersey	4,457.6
l	New York	19,696,5
į	Ohio	13,415,4
1	Pennsylvania	
1	Virginia,	2,912.5
1	Wisconsin	4,228,7
١		

Nearly six-sevenths of Virginia's contrimond factories make about 600,000,000 cigareis a year, or more than one-fifth of all made in the country. The State also makes 43,000,000 pounds of plug tobacco a year, or nearly one-third of all produced in the United States. She makes 86,000,000 cigars, and so on; so it will be seen that Virginia's contribution to the National revenue is rather insignificant.

On the other hand, there are 7,739 pensioners residing in Virginia who are receiving \$1,199,388.62 a year.

The reports of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue and of Pensions would be interesting reading for Mr. Mcredith some day when he is giving his tongue a rest and his brains some exercise.

THE tobacco workers of Germany are complaining because the utmost wages that a man and his wife, working together, can earn is from 14 to 20 marks-\$3.50 to \$5a week. This means long hours, crowded tenements, and poor food-chiefly potatoes and bread, with a rind of bacon as a luxury on Sunday. Bad as their condition is, that of the hand-weavers is worse, as the utmost a family can make is \$2.50 a week.

"VESTED RIGHTS."

Judge Cox, in his decision in the Long case, and Commissioner Lochren, in his communication to the House of Representatives, labor hard to give a narrow, technical meaning to the term "vested rights," which will tell to the utmost against the pensioner. Both indulge in special pleading to make the strongest possible case against the men who are the Nation's creditors.

No matter how much effort may be made by aid of musty precedents and decisions wrenched to make them fit, to distort the meaning to their purposes, there will stil remain the broad, popular meaning, which is the just one.

Webster defines the verb vest as follows: To clothe with possession; as, to vest a person with an estate; also, to give a person an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of.

And "vested rights" he defines: Not in a state of contingency or suspension fixed; as, vested rights, vested interests. The Century Dictionary gives this defini-

Already acquired; existing, in contemplation of law, in a certain person as owner. Noting the quality of a present absolute right or interest, as distinguished from that which is defeasible. Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed.

There can be no successful dispute that my man who honorably served the Government and was disabled in that service has in equity a vested right to a pension. Th promise of a pension was a definite item the contract the Government made with him when he entered its service. It was just as much and just as essential a portion of that contract as the Government's stipulations that it would give him food, clothing, medical attendance, and so much pay per month. Soldiers of previous wars had their "vested rights" acknowledged in their most concrete form in the shape of a land warrant. This gave them "a vested right in an estate' in a portion of the public domain, to be selected at pleasure from any part of the public lands not otherwise appropriated. This brought their vested rights within the highest class known to English or American laws relating to property-the possession of real estate in fee simple.

In lieu of the land warrant it was stipulated that the soldiers of the war of the rebellion should have "adequate pensions, and no legal jugglery or wrenched technicalism should be allowed to repudiate that

The covenant the United States made with the soldier upon enlistment vested in him a right to a pension in the event of his disablement, and that right is as clear and impregnable as the right he has to the house he has erected with the labor of his hands or the crops that he has sown, watched, harvested and garnered.

NOT ESPECIALLY FAST WORK. Gen. John C. Black, in his defense of Com

missioner Lochren, severely criticized the Commissioner's predecessor for undue haste in passing pension claims. He said In 1891-2 fully 311,000 claims were allowed, an

average of 108 pension pertificates issued a day. In the final adjudication one clerk passed on 2,400 cases in a month, or one every four minutes. After he had made this record he was promoted. Thousands of cases were adjudicated on three papers:

I. The pensioner's application. 2. The date of entering and leaving the army, without stating whether he was henorably or dishonorably discharged. 3. The medical examination

There was an entire neglect of the great requisite of the law, that the condition of the applicant should be shown not to have been the result of his own victors habits. This was the sort of skeleton work which produced such enormous results. He did not say this in criticism, but to show the methods that obtained. It was impossible, except by the interposition of a miracle, to avoid gross and extensive errors with such methods

This is very fallacious. In the first place, the Act of June 27, 1890, makes it only necessary to prove three things:

1. That the pensioner was in the military

or naval service for a period of 90 days. 2. That he was honorably discharged.

3. That he is now suffering from disability not due to his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of

The law never intended any complex or intricate procedure under it. The main idea of its passage was to do away with the favors justice and right to farmers and wretched red-tapeism under which applicants had been suffering for so many years. It comprised in their utmost simplicity the great essential requisites to a pension, and the intent of the makers of the law was that | schedules. the Pension Bureau should at once proceed to carry it out with the greatest rapidity, and plentifully illustrated. It is filled with and so give redress to the hundreds of thousands for whose benefit it was passed. This the Bureau did. There was no reason for delay, or multiplying processes bution to the revenue is in the shape of to- to keep applicants out of their pensions. for one year by sending 25 cents additional. bacco stamps, which are paid for by the The essential facts were easily set forth, people in the rest of the country who chew and, when presented, a man of ordinary or smoke Virginia's fine-cut and plug, intelligence could determine them as well smoking tobacco, cigars, and cigarets. Rich- in five minutes as in a year. Either the evidence showed that the applicant was in the army or navy for 90 days, or he was not: the report from the War Department showed either he was honorably discharged, or he was not; and the report from the Medical Board showed either that he was disabled. or he was not. Anything beyond this was merely pottering around to make obstacles to defeat the purpose of the law, and cheat

Gen. Black knows, or at least should know, that the report from the War Department as to the length of the man's service and honorable discharge was a prerequisite to the consideration of a man's claim. It is very strange, therefore, that he should allow himself to make such a state-

the circumlecution of the Pension Burean. a clerk certainly ought to go over them at the rate of four a minute, to see that the attestations and other technical matters had been properly done. Does Gen. Black think that he should have stopped to investigate for himself all the points that had been examined by the Law, Medical, Certificate, and other Divisions? What was the use of near Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been bought from Mrs.

having all these Divisions, if this clerk had to do their work over again?

THE JUSTICE LONG CASE. As we said at first, the Justice Long case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Cox, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has, as was expected, from the character of the man and his Southern sympathies, rendered a decision adverse to Justice Long. The case next goes to the Court of Appeals, where an other adverse decision is expected, as the three members are all men from south of Mason & Dixon's Line and appointees of Mr. Cleveland. They can be relied on to

take the narrowest views of pension laws. The next step will be to go to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there it is expected a decision will be rendered that it is the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to execute the laws of the United States in accordance with their intent and spirit, and not according to his own private ideas.

AN EXTRA COPY.

Some comrades may receive an extra copy of this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which they are requested to hand to some other comrade who, they know, is not a subscriber, but should be. Every man who wore the blue should be on the subscription-list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE during this great fight for veterans' rights. Try to bring all the boys into camp. The more subscribers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has, the better fight it can make.

HAVE YOU WRITTEN?

Have you written to your Senators and Representative asking that they secure legislation by which every claim now on file in the Pension Bureau be made "special" and settled by the end of this year? If not do not delay any longer in doing so. This is important for you and every comrade.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. You can get a year's subscription to that splendid agricultural paper, The American Farmer, by sending in three yearly subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ARE those Brazilian ships never going to five or six American vessels of opposite politics had been sailing around in the same waters, they would have filled several hospitals weeks ago.

SEVEN of the nine members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs express themselves strongly in favor of Hawaiian annexation. That is about the proportion throughout the country.

THE workingman's tin dinner-pail liar is giving his jaw a much needed rest.

The American Farmer.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER is a great National agricultural paper. It circulates in every part of the country, and represents the interests of all the farmers in the Nation. Being located at the seat of Governmentand the only agricultural paper that isit has special facilities for getting information of real interest to all farmers of all that goes on affecting them in Congress, or in any of the Departments of the Government. This will be of particular importance to all farmers this Winter, when there will be a prolonged and bitter struggle in Congress over the policy of protecting farm products. THE AMERICAN FARMER is on the side of the farmers, and bitterly hostile to the announced program of placing wool on the cabin is now in the form of a pile of logs obstruct free list, and reducing the duties on other | ing a Chicago alley. agricultural products. It denounces this as making the farmers bear the greatest part of the weight of the alleged tariff reform, and protests against this sacrifice of the farmers in favor of other interests. Every one who not political buncombe, should rally to its support and give it the utmost strength by doing what they can to extend its circula-

Now is the time to do this, before Congress takes up the wool and farming products

The paper is a large eight-page quarto, printed in large type, on fine white paper, matter of great practical interest to all

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be sent with The American Farmer for one year for \$1,25. Present subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can have The American Farmer

THE BEST WAY

rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Total amount paid on account of bonds and interest notes, principal, interest, and premium, to bondholders to June 30, 1893, since and including fiscal year 1861: Principal . . \$1,794,399,134.70

Interest . . . 2,531,769,221.17 Premiums . . 119,863,386.71 Total . . \$4,446,031,742.58

PERSONAL. Gen. Harrison was cordially greeted at every station on his western trip, and there was much good-natured scrambling to shake hands with

Maj. Charles G. Davis, 1st Mass. Cav., has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff After the papers had passed through all of Commander-in-Chief John G. B. Adams; also Geo. Doughty, Geo. H. M. Barrett, Horatio S. Libby, all of the 1st Me. Cav., and George B. Safford, 11th Me., Aids-de-Camp.

Mrs. Caroline F. Cowan, widow of Capt. Louis O. Cowan, of the 1st Me. Cav., recently died at Biddeford, Me., at the age of 80 years. Capt. Cowan was Postmaster in Biddeford when he died, in 1865. His wife received a commission under President Lincoln to continue in charge of the office. She received a reappointment from President Grant, and was Postmistress nearly 10 years. Mr. George W. Childs's country seat, "Wooton,"

Childs by George W. Childs Drexel, the present publisher of Mr. Childs's paper

The statue of Treasurer Spinner, which was cast in Philadelphia, is eight feet high, of "enduring bronze," and a fine piece of work. The women clerks of the Treasury Department at Washington bore the expense of its construction, out of grati tude to Gen. Spinner for first introducing the serv. ices of women into that Department.

Senator Stanford's favorite seat, a comfortable willow chair standing at a window where the Senator used to sit and watch the scenes of the street and the bay, is kept by his widow just as he left it, except that across its arms a broad leather strap has been buckled to prevent occupancy.

Ass't Adj't-Gen. Thacher, of Connecticut, re ently reappointed by Department Commander Blakeman, has held his post eight years. He is the Cashler of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. He was in the war a private soldier in the 20th Conn., and was instrumental in rescuing the Chancellor family-Mrs. Chancellor and her daughters-from the field at Chancellorsvitle. He has in his possession testimonials from Mrs. Chancellor recognizing his gallantry.

Capt. N. H. Creagher, the newly-elected Presilent of the National Association of Master Builders, is a Baltimore man. He fought throught the late war, and won his title by honorable service. Gen. James A. Beaver, of Penusylvania, will be

the orator at the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, to be held in Concord, N. H., in June next. It is stated that when Gainsha A. Grow entered

politics Lincoln and Sherman were country lawyers, Grant an obscure Captain on the Pacific Coast, and Garfield a mule-driver on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Grow saw Clay and Webster in their old age and Sumner and Everett in their prime. He will be 70 years old next August. A remarkable letter has been received at the Pension Office in Buffalo. It is a refusal to accept

pension of \$12 a month and back pension for two years at the same rate, amounting to \$288. The letter reads as follows, the names being withheld: "Mrs. ---, of this city, brought to us your card of the 24th inst., inquiring why she did not draw her pension. She says she has heart trouble, and drawing the pension aggravates that trouble. She is supported by her children, and she seems to feel better while she is not drawing the pension.' It is the second time only that a pension has ever been refused. In the other instance the sum refused was \$2 a month.

It is a singular fact that after the sad disaster by fire in the house of Secretary Tracy at Washington three years ago he should have been again threat ened by flames in his New York home last week, While he and his family were at dinner the butler rushed into the dining-room and announced that the house was on fire. He said that he had smelled a strong oder of smoke, and discovered that the woodwork about the parlor fireplace was ablaze. When the firemen came they found the parlor filled with smoke. It was soon discovered that the fire did not amount to much, though it was necessary to tear away part of the marble mantel and the fireplace in order to get at the flames. When this was done the blaze was quickly extinguished. The entire damage amounted to about \$200. The fire was caused by heat from a furnace in the cellar igniting the woodwork about the fireplace.

Gen. Horace Porter, who has been made President of the Grant Monument Association, in his | well? et together and give us some news? If report says: "The present rate of progress indicates that the main structure can be completed in about two years from this time. The amount of funds in the Treasury a year ago was \$476,058.89. Since that time there have been received additional contributions of \$4,248.57, making a total of \$480,308.76. There has been expended on the work during the year; \$47,070, leaving on hand at this date, exclusive of accrued interest, \$433,238.76. The new Commander of the Connecticut G.A.R.

Selah G. Biakeman, of Shelton, enlisted as a private in the 17th Conn. from the town of Stratford, and, after three years' service, was mustered out as a Sergeant in his company. He was elected at Danbury two years ago to the post of Junior Vice Commander, receiving the vote of the Department as a unit. He last year received the united vote of the Department at Willimantic for the second highest office, and this year was advanced to the Commandership by a similar vote. In this respect he stands alone among the veterans who have commanded the Connecticut Grand Army. It is a fact of considerable interest that not one of the present officers of the Connecticut Department served outside of the ranks in the war. Senior Vice Commander John M. Brewer, of Norwich, was a private soldier in the war, serving in the 16th Conn. The new Junior Vice Commander, Oscar W. Cornish, of Waterbury, was also a private soldier, belonging to Gen. Hawley's regiment. His father, Stephen A. Cornish, was a private in the 23d Conn. Casper Noble, one of the captors of Jefferson Davis, was made a member of the Cavalry Post, G.A.R., Philadelphia, recently. He is now the youngest member of that Post, and was but Is years old when he looked into the tent in which the Confederate leader and his family reposed, and inquired: "Is Jeff Davis in here?" Though he was the first of the advance-guard to see the rebel President, he was not the first to identify him, as that honor belongs to Corp'l Munger, of the same company, Noble retains one of Davis's collars as a memento of the occasion. He received but \$293

out of the large reward paid. Serg't John A. Daly, of Howard, Pa., has been renewing his acquaintanceship with his comrades of the 45th Pa. He served his country four years, and was wounded in front of Petersburg and at Cold Harbor. He lost his son in the Ford's Theater wreck, and was soon after discharged from the place which he held in the Interior Department. The cabin built by Abraham Lincoln and his father in 1830 was bought by a syndicate for \$10,000, with the expectation that it would bring \$50,000 at the World's Fair; but the project failed, and the

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. Senders of obituaries will please adhere strictly to the form in which the notices below are worded. Notices must be brief and be sent immediately after the event to which they relate.] WETMORE.-At Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1893, Capt. George Wetmore, Co. I, 184th N. Y. Morgan.—At Worcester, Mass., Feb. 14, of paral-ysis, Mathew Morgan, Co. B, 53d Ky., aged 69. He was a member of George H. Ward Post, 10. ELLIS.—At Worcester, Mass., Feb. 21, of pneumo nia, Lewis Ellis, Co. D. 43d Mass., aged 60. He was

member of George H. Ward Post, 10. GODFREY.—At Cross Timbers, Mo., of a complica-tion of diseases, Joseph Godfrey, Co. H. 5th Kan. Cav., age 73 years. Comrade Godfrey was born in Hardin County, Ohio, and was a farmer. He enlisted in 1861 as private and served until discharged in 1864. On his return home he resumed his former occupation, living a quiet, unassuming life until his death. On July 6. 1889, he joined Simon Cameron Post, 437, at Cross Timbers, Mo., and remained a faithful and patri-otic member until his death. He was a brave soldier and a faithful friend. He leaves a widow to METZGAR.-At Butternut Lake, Wis., Feb. 21, of pneumonia, Capt. John J. Metzgar, Co. C, 76th Ohio,

was commissioned Brevet-Major March 13, 1865. He was an honored member of John H. Knight LIVERMORE.-At Beloit, Kan., Feb. 17, Albert A. Livermore, Co. B, 51st Mass, Comrade Livermore was born at Sutton, Mass.; enlisted in Co. B, 51st Mass. as a private, Aug. 13, 1862, and was dis-charged from the same regiment July 24, 1863, on account of expiration of his term of service. He mustered into Beloit Post, 147, April 26, 1884, and held the position of Junior Vice Commander in the Post for one year; was honored and loved by the comrades of the Post as a man of sterling worth and unswerving fidelity. He had suffered for many months with a cancerous affection of the left side of the face and throat. He was buried

Marvel.—At Taunton, Mass., Feb. 11, Edward B. Marvel, Co. D, 40th Mass. He was a member of CUTBARTH.—At Memphis, Tenn., recently, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Capt. Samuel Cutbarth, Marine Brigade, U. S. gunboat Baltic, He leaves DEIBEL .- At Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, John Deibel, Co. F, 3d Mich. Cav., aged 48. Michigan Post, 393, of which the deceased was a member, attended he funeral in a body. Daly.-At Pulaski, Ill., Feb. 8, Thomas Daly,

under the auspices of the Post.

Co. E, 93d Ill., aged 63. He served three years; was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He leaves two children. MILLER.-At Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 2, E. Miller, aged 67. He leaves a widow and children. STOCKING.—At Thompson, O., Nov. 22, 1893, of heumatism of the heart, Albion M. Stocking, Co. 177th Ohio, aged 48. Comrade Stocking was highly esteemed in business circles, in the Church, and in the Sabbath-school, He was Postmaster and Justice of the Peace at the time of his death. He was a member of Gurney Post, 701. He leaves

IMMECKE.-At San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 12, 1893, WARE,-At Bucksport, Me., Feb. 13, C. F. Ware,

lins, Assistant Surgeon, 26th Me., aged 68. The comrade was mustered into the service in September, 1862, and was discharged Aug. 17, 1863, at the expiration of the term of the regiment. He had practiced his profession in Bucksport for the practiced 28 years. He was a member of Post 53 from the time of its organization until his death.

GETTYSBURG.

The Night Before the Battle

BY J. S. DRAKE, MILLFORD, PA. The sun has set behind you western hill, The scattering clouds are fringed with scarlet

The evening air seems laden with a chill Of something more than early evening dew.

Far in the distance, on the turnpike gray, A moving army winds around the hill,

Out on the hills the white tents to the right Like specters look, in evening twilight gray, As halting columns bivouse for the night

Are ready for the reaper's busy hand;

But, oh, the bloody harvest of the slain That waits the specter reaper's stern command.

A boom of cannon vibrates through the air That signals hope, and right shall yet prevail. Though great the carnage in this valley fair.

The twilight deepens, darkness, like a pall, Envelops village, hill and warrior gray. The day has closed, and silence over all;

Andersonville. his remains, or place a monument over them: but it was impossible to do either. The ceme-

Not Easily Phased.

BAUTLEY, Lebanon, Mo.

At one of the uptown grammar schools a mathematical prodigy turned up the other day, to the surprise and astonishment of the peripatetic problem proposer, who for once was The gentleman in question called at the school and asked permission to interrogate the

the following notty problem for solution, which has done service so long: "There is a well 100 feet deep, into which a cat has fallen, and every time the cat climbs up two feet it falls back four feet; how long will it take before the animal is rescued from the

huge double slate and a brand-new soapstone

pencil ready for the fray, the visitor lanched

"Do you think you can solve this problem, John?" asked the interlocutor with a wonder-

"O, yes, sir, I can figure that cat out of that well sure. So right to work he went and in a few minutes had all sides of his slate covered with fig-

soon filled up with computations. With a sarcastic look the visitor said: "John, you might as well give up this contest, for the solution is absolutely impossible." "O no, sir," exclaimed the smart boy. If I can get another slate I'll just figure that cat out of the well by way of China,"

Realized.

The dark vacancy of the native's countsnance was suddenly relieved by a ray of intelli-"We know," he sadly rejoined, "no finite mind can grasp it. A three-ring circus was through these parts only a few months since."

> Used to It. [Anawers.]

At a telegraph office one day last week the telegraph clerk (a young man) after repeated calls on the instrument to a young lady clerk, at last got a response. He telegraphed back to her vehemently: "I

hour.' In a moment came the reply: "Pooh! that's nothing. There's a young man here has been trying to do that for a year, and hasn't got me

Sweet Childhood. [Chicago Record.] Tommy-Europe's in the east, isn't it, pa? Tommy-And you can get there just by

Tommy-Well, then, whereabouts on the way 'round do you stop going west and begin to get east again?

[Truth.] Teacher-What is it, Harry, that stings like an adder? Harry-The end of a leather strap.

feterans Anxious to Find Their Comrades-Who Can Aid Them? [Inquiries for the whereabouts of persons will be published in this column once, free. Writers vill kindly follow the form below. By watching our Reunion columns during Reunion season th whereabouts of Secretaries having regimental res-

ters map be ascertained.

ILLINOIS. -- Of Co. A. organized at Xenia, Ill., in the Winter of 1865; by John Colby, Bay City, O. INDIANA, -Of Henry Coons, Co. A, 107th Ind .: also, of Jim Dunlap; by J. Bradshaw, 47 Hayden street, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Of Miss Maggie Wilon, who taught school for the 107th Ind. in the Fail of 1866; also, of Miss E. Harland, who assisted her; by J. Bradshaw, 47 Hayden street, Fort Wayne, Ind .- Of Col. James Hull, 37th Ind.; by James Ward, Polo, Mo. Iowa.-Of Thomas Heath, 3d Iowa; by Postmaster, Silver Ridge, Neb. HOSPITAL -Of nurses who attended writer while

n Ward 4, U. S. Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.; by D. B. Fobes, Winona, Kan.
MAINE-Of Co. F, 31st Me., who know where nged 65. The comrade enlisted at Camp Sherman, Newark, O., in 1861; was promoted to Lieutenant Stephen L. Frost was buried; by R. O. Frost, Newin March, 1864; was made Captain Jan. 15, 1865, and burg, N. Y. MASSACHUSETTS. -Of Samuel J. Simmons, Co. K. 15th Mass.; also, of Richard Hagerty, Color-Bearer of regiment; by John Mullen, Oakdale, Mass. MISSOURI.-Of Francis Hyatt, Captain, 3d Mo.

ney, Union Church, Iowa,
Miscellaneous.-Of John H. Grandy; by Mra. John B. Crawford, who delivered an address before the Medical Society at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 4, 1892; by J. C. Bullock, Marshaltown, Iowa.—Of Lee Barker, also of the regiment and company in which he served; by Lee Barker, jr., Bloomington, Ind.—Of Mrs. Mary E. Germen, who left Pottowattomie Co., Iowa, six or seven years ago; supreward will be paid for information; by M. D. Atkins, Doon, Iowa.—Of Co. B, Telegraph Corps, stationed at St. Louis, Mo.; by William Hunter, Sturgis, S. D.—Of Maggie Brady; when last heard of was married to a Lieut. Kale or Kyle, U. S. Army, and then resided at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; by Bernard Brady, 2924 Brightwood avenue, Washington, D. C.—Of Harry Hyte, Pioneer Corps, who was with writer on river above Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1864 and 1865; by Wm. H. Jones, Bedford, Ark.—Of Elijah Wolf; by Henry H. Me-Ewen, Hagerman, O.—Of doctors who attended vounded at Wellington, S. C., in Spring of 1865; by M. Kelly, Sarversville, Pa. Of F. who left camp at Leonardtown, Md., in 1864; by Mrs. Lilly J. Fisher, Ottawa, Kan. Of Yates's

And up the valley comes the dread array Of marching columns, solemn, slow and still,

In sullen silence, waiting for the fray. Beyond the tents the fields of waving grain

Far o'er the mountain, echoing through the vales

The calm before the storm of coming day.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have just returned from Andersonville, Ga., where I spent nine months in prison during the war, and where a brother of mine died while imprisoned. I visited the cemetery to see if I could find where he was buried, and remove tery is nicely fixed up, and is kept in good order by the Superintendent, J. M. Bryant, but the stockade is all gone. In 10 more years it will be again a wilderness. Could not there be some plans worked up to preserve it, and fix it np so it will be a memento hereafter?-C. A.

[Philadelphia Press.]

tripped up by an unsophisticated youth. brightest boy in arithmetic, and upon John being called to the recitation bench with a

A second slate was furnished, and that was

[Detroit Tribune.] The traveler extended his arms impressively. "You of this benighted land," he exclaimed cannot imagine the vastness of the achievements of civilization, a vastness that no one

mind can grasp,"

through was a tuft of cocoanut leaves 123 feet from the ground, but the zephyr made the most of its opportunities.

The only thing for the breeze to sough

have been trying to catch you for the past

starting west and going far enough, can't His father-Certainly.

And Biteth Like the Deuce.

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

Cav.; by John Phillips, Argo, Mo.—Of Co. C.
14th Mo. (W. S. S.); by M. W. Samson, Clitherall,
Minn.—Of R. C. Allen and James Mullin; also,
of M. Gonston, 4th Mo. Cav.; by J. M. B. McCart-E. M. Johnson, Box 178, Brandon, Vt.posed to have left with Marsh A. Wier; a

Martin's Store, Ill. NAVAL .- Of officers or men of the U. S. Gunboat Gen. Jesup; by George W. Ford, New Hampton, Iowa.—Of shipmates who served on board the U. S. S. Silver Cloud, Mississippi Fleet, during 1865; by William Simmons, Historian Naval Veterans' Association, 1432 Wharton street, Philadelphia, Pa. ---Of Capt. Retty, Lieut. Ruton, Lieut. Brown, William K. Gray, John Lansman, Munks, James, aged 69. Commander Ware entered the United States Navy as Acting Ensign, in June, 1863, and served his country with distinction in a number of grove, Englevale, Cal.—Of names and addresses engagements, especially at Fort Fisher. He was of Naval Veterans generally, and the name of the

sharpshooter who remember writer; by L. Tyler,

mustered out of service in September, 1865. He was a member of James E. Hall Post, and had served as its Commander.

Colling.—At Bucksport, Me., Jan. 19, U. C. Collagge and the served; purpose, the compilation of directory; by William Simmons, 1432 Wharston street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Of U. S. Frigate